

Some, A. K. & Roy Choudhury, B. (2025). Possibilities of Joint Library Operation in West Bengal: A critical study among South Bengal districts of West Bengal, India. *Brainwave: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 6(2), 1063–1074.

Possibilities of Joint Library Operation in West Bengal: A critical study among South Bengal districts of West Bengal, India

Ashis Kumar Some^{1*} and Barnali Roy Choudhury¹

¹Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

*Corresponding Author: Email: ashissom85@gmail.com

Received on: April 11, 2025 | Accepted on: June 24, 2025 | Published on: June 29, 2025

Abstract

The researcher explores the potential of public-academic library partnerships in the context of West Bengal, India, focusing particularly on the southern districts. For completing study, researcher used 4 district public Libraries and 4 Universities Libraries. Researcher used physical visit and interviewing to the library professionals to draw a clear picture about this concept. Libraries serve as vital pillars of knowledge dissemination and community engagement, yet they often face challenges such as limited resources and outdated infrastructure. By forging collaborations between public and academic libraries, we can leverage their respective strengths to create synergistic relationships that benefit the entire community. This paper critically examines the possibilities and benefits of such partnerships, including expanded access to resources, knowledge exchange, joint programming, and research initiatives. Despite institutional barriers and logistical challenges, effective partnerships have the potential to enrich educational development, promote lifelong learning, and contribute to the cultural and intellectual vibrancy of the region.

Keywords: Public Libraries, Academic Libraries, Knowledge Dimension, Collaboration, Partnership.

Introduction:

Libraries have traditionally served as indispensable institutions for fostering education, enriching communities, and preserving cultural heritage. In the Indian state of West Bengal, particularly in the southern districts, the potential for enhancing the impact of libraries through strategic partnerships between public and academic institutions is increasingly recognized.

This survey-based research article aims to explore and critically analyze the possibilities of such collaborations within the context of West Bengal, focusing on the unique socio-cultural landscape of the southern districts. West Bengal boasts a rich literary and intellectual tradition, with a network of libraries playing a crucial role in facilitating access to knowledge and information. However, both public and academic libraries in the region

face various challenges, including inadequate funding, infrastructural limitations, and evolving user needs in the digital age. Recognizing the need for innovation and collaboration, this study seeks to assess the feasibility and potential benefits of forging partnerships between these two types of libraries.

Objective of the study:

The specific focus on the South Bengal's districts of West Bengal is significant due to their diverse demographic composition, socio-economic dynamics, and historical significance. By conducting a comprehensive survey among stakeholders, including library administrators, staff, users, and community representatives, this research aims to gain insights into current practices, perceptions, and barriers related to public-academic library partnerships discussed as below.

1. Assessing the existing landscape of public and academic libraries in the southern districts of West Bengal.
2. Identifying the potential areas of collaboration and resource sharing between public and academic libraries.
3. Understanding the perspectives and expectations of stakeholders regarding the benefits and challenges of such partnerships.
4. Exploring innovative models and best practices from other regions or countries that could inform the development of effective partnerships in West Bengal.

Review of the Related Literature:

Previous studies highlight the numerous benefits of public-academic library partnerships. For example, Smith and others (2012) emphasize the potential for resource sharing, where academic libraries provide access to scholarly materials for public library patrons (Smith et al., 2012). Collaboration can lead to cost savings and

increased efficiency in library operations, benefiting both institutions and users (Gupta, D., & Singh, 2018) (U, 2004).

Research by Brown (2021) & Rader (2015) underscores the importance of community engagement in library partnerships. They argue that joint programming and outreach initiatives can help libraries better serve the diverse needs of their communities, including those in rural or underserved areas (Brown, 2015) (Rader, 2001). Moreover, Dornseif (2003) and Zorich (2007) highlight the role of libraries as community hubs for lifelong learning and cultural enrichment, facilitated through collaborative efforts between public and academic institutions (Dornseif, 2003) (Zorich, 2007).

Despite the potential benefits, several challenges exist in establishing and sustaining public-academic library partnerships (Hedegaard, 2004) (John R. Lawton, 2009) (Mounce, 2018). Funding constraints, bureaucratic hurdles, and institutional barriers as significant challenges that hinder collaboration efforts (Sarjeant-Jenkins & Walker, 2014) (Serhii, 2017a). Additional issues related to organizational culture and resistance to change, which may impede effective collaboration between libraries (McNicol, 2014) (Doughty, 2009) (Rosenzweig, 2007).

Emphasize the need for supportive policy frameworks and funding mechanisms to incentivize collaboration and overcome institutional barriers (Novia, 2012) (Goodrum, 2003) (Rodger et al., 2005). Moreover, Patel and Khan (2021) advocate for the integration of collaboration initiatives into broader regional development plans, recognizing libraries as catalysts for social and economic progress (Staebell & McDaniel, 2020) (Laurel Tarulli, 2012).

The literature on joint libraries shows that integrating two or more types of library can have both advantages and disadvantages. These collaborations can foster more communication, collaboration, and access within the areas in which they are located(Giesecke, 2012)(Hale, 2016). In support of these assertions, McNicol (2006) notes that joint use library spaces frequently serve as community hubs, offering social and cultural activities that might not otherwise be available, particularly in small towns(MCNICOL, 2008)(Mattessich et al., 1992)(Engeszer, R. J., Olmstadt, W., Daley, J., Norfolk, M., Krekeler, K., Rogers, M., Colditz, G., Anwuri, V. V., Morris, S., Voorhees, M., McDonald, B., Bernstein, J., Schoening, P., & Williams, 2016). A lack of meticulous planning and ongoing collaboration amongst joint organisations may result in uncooperative patrons and employees, poorly planned library spaces, and generally "irreconcilable differences"(Calvert, n.d.)(McGurr et al., 2013)(Thakare, n.d.).

The main motivations for establishing joint use libraries are resource sharing, improving content accessibility, attracting new users, and developing new services(J. Atkinson, 2018)(Theresa Horn, 2016)(Overfield & Roy, 2013). Cooperating organisations might save a lot of money by pooling resources and cutting staff, maintenance, space, and collection redundancy(John R. Lawton, 2009)(Warren & Matthews, 2019)(Huxham, Chris and Vangen, 2005). This includes not just the two organisations that define the partnership but also the community at large, staff, and library users(Vicki Hines-Martin, Fannie M. Cox, 2020)(Moreland, 2020)(Serhii, 2017b). In order to thoroughly examine the potential issues that may arise from a joint library, as well as the ways in which joint use libraries can address these issues to foster stronger connections between students, teachers, the general public, and library staff, the goal of this article is to analyse in the

Library(Saunders & Corning, 2020)(van den Hoogen & Parrott, 2012)(Imhoff, 2001).

Research Methodology:

Research Design:

The study will adopt a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques to gain comprehensive insights into the collaboration between academic and public libraries in India.

Ethical Considerations:

Informed consent will be obtained from all participants prior to data collection. Confidentiality and anonymity will be ensured in data handling and reporting. The study will adhere to ethical guidelines outlined by relevant institutional review boards.

Variables and Measures:

Quantitative Variables:

Collaboration level), types of collaborative activities (e.g., resource sharing, joint programming), perceived benefits (e.g., enhanced access to resources, increased community engagement), challenges (e.g., funding constraints, administrative barriers).

Qualitative Variables:

Themes emerging from interviews and focus group discussions, including motivations for collaboration, barriers to collaboration, successful collaboration strategies, and impact on library services and users.

Limitations:

The study has faced limitations related to sample representativeness, response bias, and generalizability of findings. Additionally, reliance on self-reported data has introduced social desirability bias of this study.

Sample Selection:

Sample selection is crucial in research methodology, especially in diverse regions like West Bengal, India. Researchers often use census data to select a representative sample, considering literacy rates across 19 districts. This helps in prioritizing areas with higher or lower literacy levels based on study objectives. The selection process may involve stratification, allowing for representation of different socio-economic contexts. However, it's important to note that census data from a specific year may have evolved, so researchers must supplement or conduct periodic updates to ensure the sample remains relevant. Using census data from the 2011 Census report can enhance the validity and relevance of studies.

Data Collection Methods:

Quantitative Data Collection:

Surveys will be distributed to library administrators and staff members to collect quantitative data on the extent of collaboration, types of collaborative activities, perceived benefits and challenges, and institutional characteristics.

Results:

Qualitative Data Collection:

In-depth interviews and focus group discussions will be conducted with key informants to explore their experiences, perspectives, and insights regarding library collaboration. Additionally, document analysis of relevant policies, reports, and partnership agreements will be conducted.

Interview Questionnaire:

Q1. Does the implementation of a Joint Library policy have a significant effect on resource mobilization in West Bengal?

Q2. Would be the adoption of a consortium-based collaboration approach significantly altered the landscape of services provided by joint libraries in West Bengal?

Q3. Does the regular flow of funds from authorities have a significant effect on creating a substantial impact on Joint Library Performance in West Bengal?

Q4. Does change management have a very significant impact on creating a diversified work culture within Joint Libraries in West Bengal?

Q5. Does this collaboration resulted in the open of multiple gateways for knowledge cultivation and significantly impacted the knowledge economy of West Bengal?

Sr	Libraries	District	Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
1	Rahara RamKrishna Mission Boys' Home Library	North 24 Parganas	Dist. Pub. Lib	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2	West Bengal State University		Univ. Lib	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Asansol District Library	Paschim Burdwan	Dist. Pub. Lib	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	Kazi Najrul Islam University		Univ. Lib	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Paschim Medinipur District Library	Paschim Medinipur	Dist. Pub. Lib	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6	Vidyasagar University		Univ. Lib	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7	Purulia District Library	Purulia	Dist. Pub. Lib	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8	Sidhu Kanhu Birsha University		Univ. Lib	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Value representation Y=1, N=0

Analysis:

Q1: Researcher asked to all sample library professionals about the impact of the policy regarding collaboration of academic and public library collaboration to explore actual picture of chances of such innovative model acceptability in present circumstances in south Bengal of West Bengal state. Major negative impact noticed from District Public Library Professionals in this survey. Almost 6 library professionals (67%) agree with such innovative ideas but on the same issue 2 Professionals (33%) are expression doubt about the result of such Model in West Bengal.

Q2: Researcher highlighting the partnership pattern in front of Library Professionals and almost every professional agreed about the

partnership model except 1 Library professional, explaining that the pattern of consortium based collaboration system, consequences of positivity and negativity and express the doubtfulness about the impact of Scholarly users in this confront.

Q3. In the middle of the communication researcher encounter multi-dimensional enquiry from respondent regarding this research and the next questionnaire somehow fulfil the gap of the same from both ends. Respondent from University domain has identified paradox situation in this specific area, where Universities has regular fund flow in comparison to District Public Libraries has been created a gap between two, and may create a vacuumed towards collaborative bonding. Results are depicting as below.

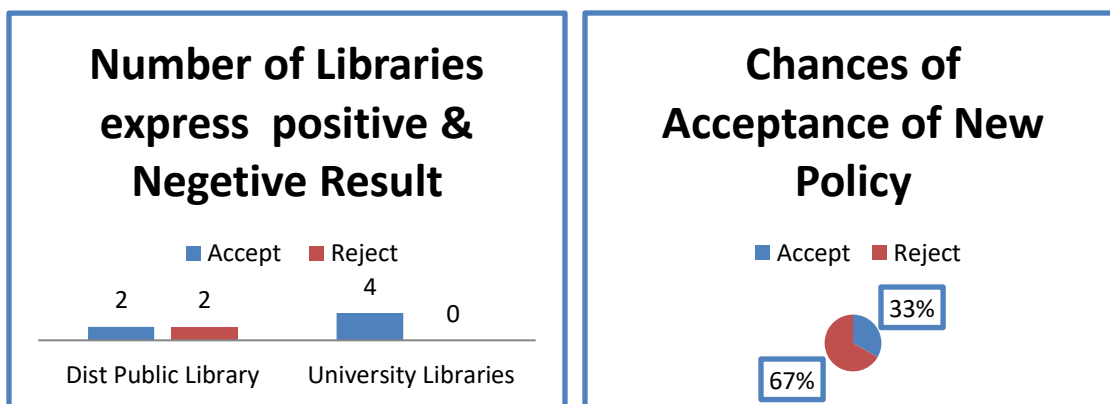


Chart 1 & 2 Chances of Accept/Reject of New Library Policy

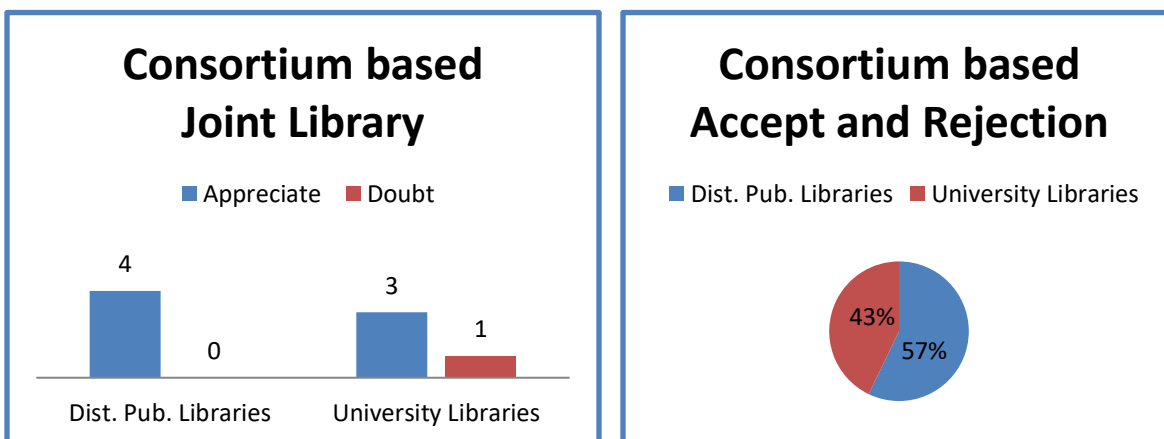


Chart 3 & 4 Chances of Accept/Reject of Consortium Based Partnership

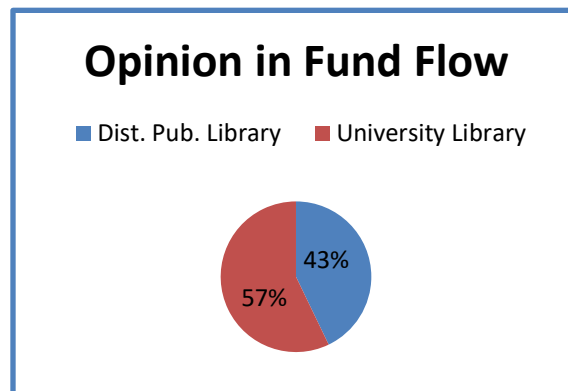
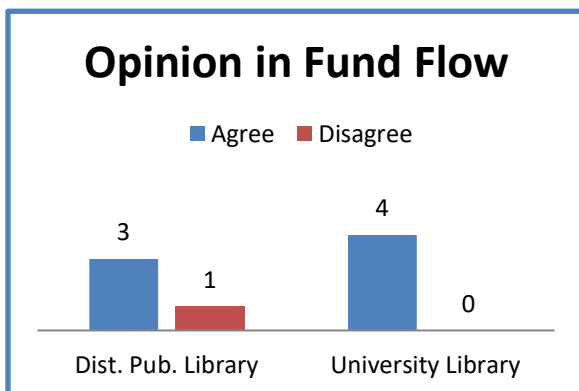


Chart 5 & 6 Chances of Accept/Reject of opinion on Fund Flow from Government

Q4. Here researcher faced great thrash hold from District Library professionals rather make easier to communicate with University library professionals in this interview questionnaire about change management and leadership consequences. Researcher observes few basic different mindset objectives in between Academic and Public library professionals in this context. 1. Rigid mentality for RED TAPEISM 2. Discrimination in professional domain 3. Digital divides among academic and public library professionals 4. Work Culture 5. Environment. These 5 major practical

issues create diversified in this parlance. Result divides in to 50-50 ratio.

Q5. In this segment researcher enquired an answer of simple question in front of professionals that if we accept the innovative model, is there any possibilities to cater a huge number of people without any discrimination and by the way of providing services can we also create a knowledge based society and economy. Almost every one agree in this area and they also express that these types of ideas actually boosts up the library system.

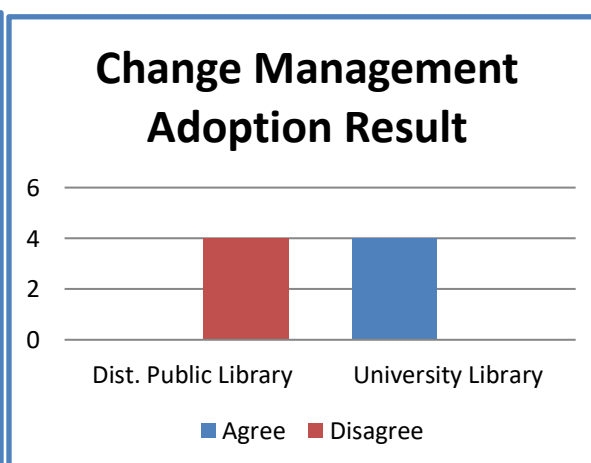
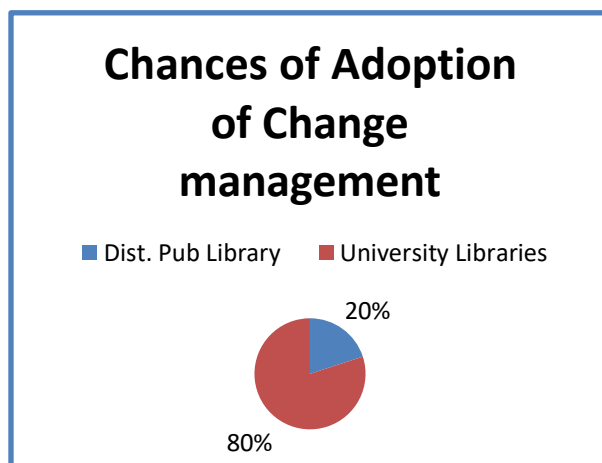


Chart 7 & 8 Chances of Accept/Reject of Change Management of Joint Library implementation

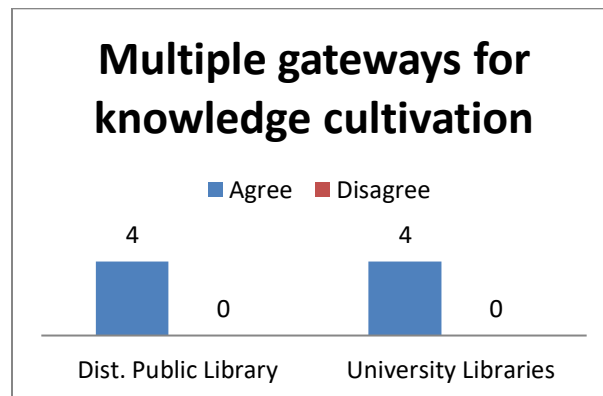


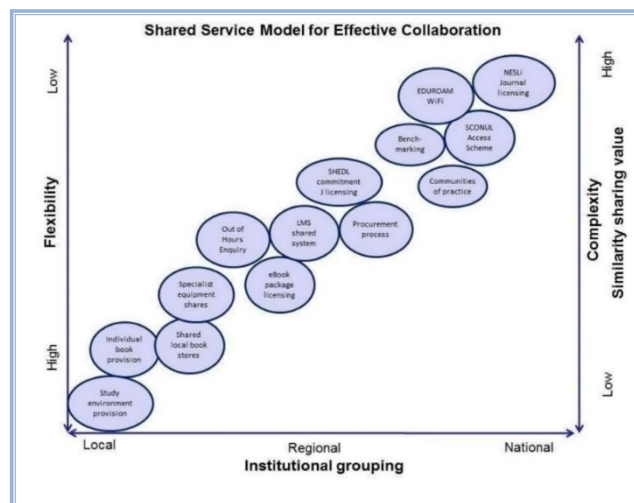
Chart 9 Chances of Accept/Reject of Change multiple gateways for knowledge cultivation.

Findings:

- Structured Policy based guidelines/norms would be welcome by all.
- Discrimination regarding professional position is big issue.
- Jurisdictions are different.
- Need a professional committee to resolve this issue.
- Awareness among users is prioritizing.
- Futuristic sustainable collaboration requirement.
- Financial obligation should be removed.
- Change mindset required for library professional for smooth operation.

Suggested Models (Executed in Collaboration in World Wide):

A. Shared Model for effective Collaboration:



(Model:1 Shared Model for effective Collaboration. Reference:

[https://www.sconul.ac.uk/SCONULDownloadController/Download?iType=1&iID=361&cGUID=9c84c4c6-f745-4cfd-974f-cbc2418a9cae&cTempLocation=\)](https://www.sconul.ac.uk/SCONULDownloadController/Download?iType=1&iID=361&cGUID=9c84c4c6-f745-4cfd-974f-cbc2418a9cae&cTempLocation=))

Benefits of Implementing This Model:

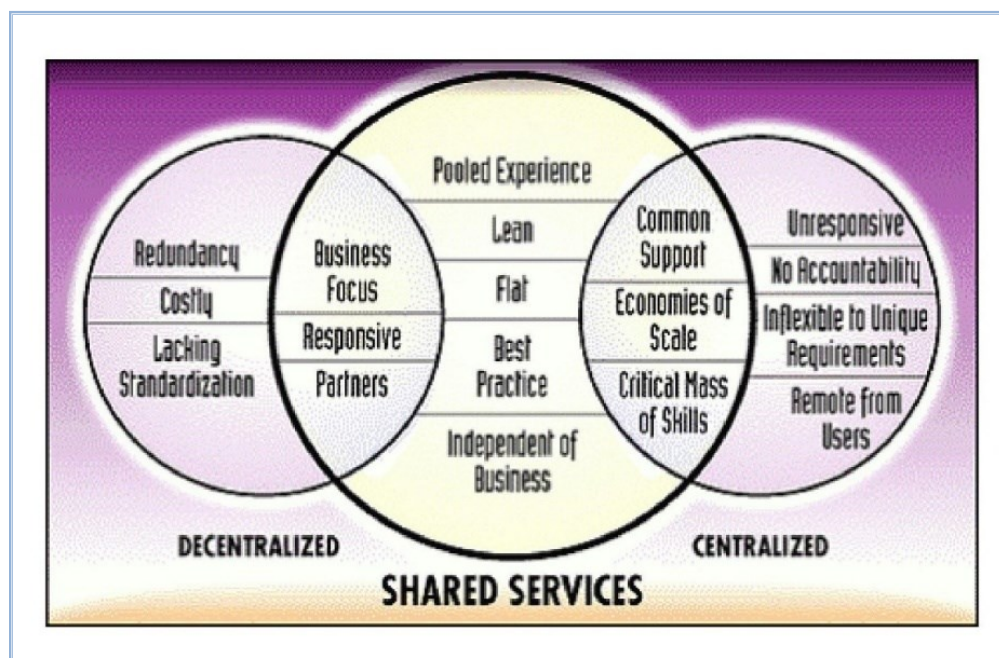
- **Cost Savings:** Shared services such as licensing, procurement, and shared equipment reduce duplication and costs.
- **Resource Optimization:** Centralized or regional services prevent underutilization of resources like books, equipment, or subscriptions.
- **Enhanced Accessibility:** Collaborative models provide students and researchers with broader access to materials and infrastructure.
- **Scalability:** The model allows for phased growth, starting from local-level

collaborations and expanding to larger regional/national initiatives.

- **Standardization:** Promotes uniform standards in processes like licensing, Wi-Fi access, and cataloguing.

This model is highly relevant and could serve as a framework for a joint library process in West Bengal, provided the state libraries are willing to start small, collaborate incrementally, and work towards larger-scale collaborations. The success of such a system would depend on the commitment to shared goals, adequate planning, and investment in infrastructure and capacity building.

B. Shared Service Model



(Model 2: Shared Service Structure Reference:

<https://www.sconul.ac.uk/SCONULDownloadController/Download?iType=1&iID=361&cGUID=9c84c4c6-f745-4cf4-f-cbc2418a9cae&cTempLocation=>)

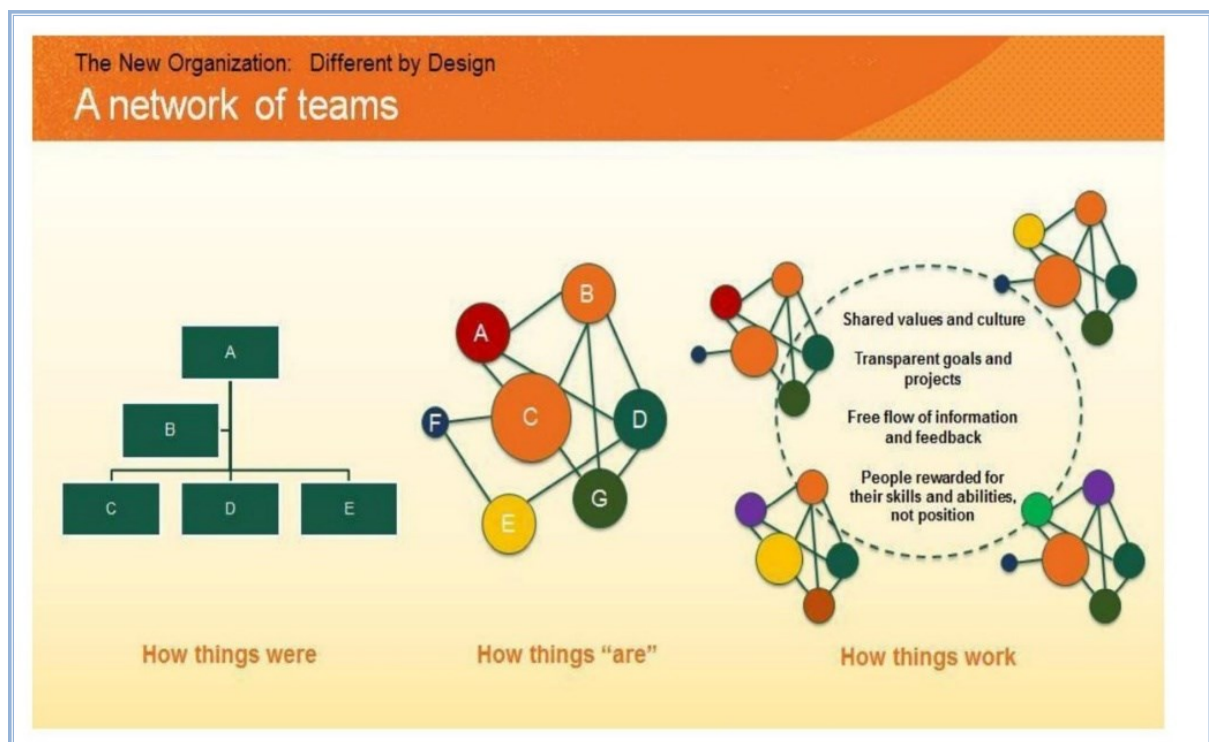
Recommendations for Implementation:

- Phase-Wise Rollout: Start with a pilot project in a few libraries to test shared services and adapt based on feedback.
- Governance Framework: Establish a joint governing body with representation from all stakeholders to ensure fairness.
- Technology Investment: Prioritize IT systems for cataloguing, digital lending, and access to shared databases.

- Training: Train staff across libraries to effectively use shared platforms.
- Local Adaptation: Incorporate mechanisms for addressing the unique needs of smaller or rural libraries.

By balancing centralized efficiency with decentralized responsiveness, this shared services model can significantly improve library collaboration in West Bengal.

C. New Organization Team Model:



(Model 3: New Organization Team Structure, Reference:

<https://www.sconul.ac.uk/SCONULDownloadController/Download?iType=1&iID=361&cGUID=9c84c4c6-f745-4cfd-974f-cbc2418a9cae&cTempLocation=>)

Potential Challenges in West Bengal

- Resistance to Change: Traditional hierarchical structures may resist a networked approach. Training and awareness programs can help address this.
- Infrastructure Gaps: A robust digital platform is essential for this model. Investments in IT infrastructure and internet connectivity will be required.
- Coordination across Diverse Regions: West Bengal's diverse regions have varying levels of development. The network must account for these differences and provide additional support where needed.

Implementing the "network of teams" approach in the Joint Library Process in West Bengal has the potential to significantly improve collaboration, efficiency, and service delivery. By moving away from rigid hierarchies and embracing flexibility, the state can create a modern, dynamic library network that better serves its diverse population. This chart provides a strong framework for guiding the transformation.

Conclusion:

Examining the possibilities of public-academic library collaborations in South Bengal, West Bengal, India, offers encouraging prospects for joint projects that can greatly improve intellectual stimulation, community involvement, and educational advancement in the area. By applying the joint library concept as a lens, we have discovered a plethora of opportunities for collaborative partnerships across academic and public institutions, utilizing their unique strengths to establish dynamic learning environments. Public and academic libraries working together has great potential to solve the various demands and difficulties that South Bengali communities face. Through the combination of networks, resources, and experience, these alliances can

increase access to educational resources, encourage information literacy, and encourage lifelong learning in people from all backgrounds. Together with fostering a sense of pride and ownership among library patrons, collaborative programming, research projects, and cultural activities can also support the socioeconomic and cultural growth of the area. In the future, it will be crucial for all parties involved—government departments, academic institutions, library managers, and community leaders—to acknowledge the importance of public-academic library collaborations and pledge to support their expansion and viability. To fully realize the potential of these partnerships and optimize their influence on South Bengal's knowledge economy and social fabric, sufficient financial resources, policy backing, and cooperative frameworks are necessary. By adopting collaborative techniques and the joint library concept, we are moving toward a future in which libraries function as vibrant centres of empowerment, inclusion, and innovation. We may unleash the transformational potential of public-academic library collaborations via ongoing investigation, experimentation, and adaptation, resulting in long-lasting advantages for people, communities, and society at large in South Bengal, West Bengal, India.

References:

- Atkinson, J. (2018). *Collaboration and the academic library: Internal and external, local and regional, national and international* (Jeremy Atkinson (ed.); 1st ed.). Chandos Publishing. https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=qEc1DwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&ots=lz_HP y6Dej&sig=l5viUho1UnRCh_5HcHKqYQzbCO s&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Brown, T. L. (2015). *SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLABORATING TO IMPROVE STUDENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS* [University of Central Missouri]. https://centralspace.ucmo.edu/bitstream/handle/123456789/397/Brown201520_RP_School.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y

- Calvert, P. (n.d.). Evaluating the Benefits of Joint-use Libraries. *23rd International Forum on Research in School Librarianship*, 12.
- Dornseif, K. and K. D. (2003). "The Joint-Use Library: The Ultimate Collaboration." *Colorado Libraries*, 29(1), 5–8.
- Doughty, K. (2009). *Memory-ness: the collaboration between a library and museum*.
- Engeszer, R. J., Olmstadt, W., Daley, J., Norfolk, M., Krekeler, K., Rogers, M., Colditz, G., Anwuri, V. V., Morris, S., Voorhees, M., McDonald, B., Bernstein, J., Schoening, P., & Williams, L. (2016). Evolution of an academic–public library partnership. *Journal of the Medical Library Association : JMLA*, 104(1), 62–66. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3163/1536-5050.104.1.010>
- Giesecke, J. (2012). The Value of Partnerships: Building New Partnerships for Success. *Journal of Library Administration*, 52(1), 36–52. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2012.629964>
- Goodrum, A. A. (2003). *Visual resource reference: Collaboration between digital museums and digital libraries*.
- Gupta, D., & Singh, S. (2018). Joint Use Libraries in India: A Review. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 38(3), 158–164. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.38.3.11645>
- Hale, D. (2016). *Shared collections: Collaborative stewardship*. American Library Association.
- Hedegaard, R. (2004). The benefits of archives, libraries and museums working together: A Danish case of shared databases. *New Library World*, 105, 290–296. <https://doi.org/10.1108/03074800410551048>
- Huxham, Chris and Vangen, S. (2005). *Managing to collaborate: the theory and practice of collaborative advantage*. Routledge.
- Imhoff, K. R. T. (2001). Public Library Joint-Use Partnerships. *Resource Sharing & Information Networks*, 15(1–2), 17–39. https://doi.org/10.1300/J121v15n01_03
- John R. Lawton. (2009). Public-Academic Library Collaboration: A Case Study of an Instructional House and Property History Research Program for the Public. *Society of American Archivists*, 9(2), 496–514. https://www.jstor.org/stable/27802699?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
- Laurel Tarulli, L. F. S. (2012). Library Catalogues of the Future: A Social Space and Collaborative Tool? *Library Trends*, 61(1), 107131p. <https://doi.org/10.1353/lib.2012.0032>
- Mattessich, P. W., Monsey, B. R., Wilder Research Center., & Amherst H. Wilder Foundation. (1992). *Collaboration--what makes it work : a review of research literature on factors influencing successful collaboration*. Amherst H. Wilder Foundation. <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED390758>
- McGurr, M., Mason, C., & Monaco, M. (2013). Public and academic library cataloging collaboration in Ohio's NACO funnel project. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, 51(1–3), 72–81.
- McNicol, S. (2014). *Joint-use libraries: libraries for the future*. Elsevier.
- MCNICOL, S. (2008). *Joint-use Libraries: Libraries for the future*. Chandos Publishing (Oxford) Limited.
- Moreland, J. K. & D. (2020). School and Public Library Collaboration: A Phenomenology of Working Together. *School Libraries Worldwide*, 26(1), 31–47.
- Mounce, M. E. and K. E. C. (2018). Collaborations Between Academic Libraries and Other Campus Departments: An Annotated Bibliography, 2007-2017. *The Southeastern Librarian*, 66(2), 6-13p. <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/viewer.html?pdfurl=https%3A%2F%2Fdigitalcommons.kennesaw.edu%2Fcgi%2Fviewcontent.cgi%3Farticle%3D1744%26context%3Dseln&clen=195145>
- Novia, J. (2012). Library, archival and museum (LAM) collaboration: Driving forces and recent trends. *Endnotes: The Journal of the New Members Round Table*, 3(1), 1–10.
- Overfield, D., & Roy, C. (2013). Academic and Public Library Collaboration: Increasing Value by Sharing Space, Collections, and Services. *Academic and Public Library Collaboration*, 1–8. http://www.ala.org/acrl/sites/ala.org.acrl/files/content/conferences/confsandpreconfs/2013/papers/OverfieldRoy_Academic.pdf
- Rader, H. B. (2001). COMMUNITY & COLLABORATION: A new academic library model: Partnerships for learning and teaching.

- College & Research Libraries News*, Vol 62(No 4), 393–399. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5860/crln.62.4.393>
- Rodger, E. J., Jørgensen, C., & D’Elia, G. (2005). Partnerships and collaboration among public libraries, public broadcast media, and museums: Current context and future potential. *The Library Quarterly*, 75(1), 42–66.
- Rosenzweig, R. (2007). Collaboration and the cyberinfrastructure: Academic collaboration with museums and libraries in the digital era. *Journal of American History*’s.
- Sarjeant-Jenkins, R., & Walker, K. D. (2014). Library Partnerships and Organizational Culture: A Case Study. *Journal of Library Administration*, 54, 445–461.
- Saunders, L., & Corning, S. (2020). From Cooperation to Collaboration: Toward a Framework for Deepening Library Partnerships. *Journal of Library Administration*, 60(5), 453–469. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2020.1729623>
- Serhii, S. (2017a). Collaboration Between Libraries, Museums, Archives: Development of Scientific Ideas. *Scientific Works of the National Library of Ukraine Named After*, 47(3), 70–83. <https://doaj.org/article/14b60f7f14ff44189117cc61b55a7ff8>
- Serhii, S. (2017b). Collaboration Between Libraries, Museums, Archives: Development of Scientific Ideas. *Scientific Works of the National Library of Ukraine*, 47(1), 70–83. <https://doaj.org/article/14b60f7f14ff44189117cc61b55a7ff8>
- Smith, D. A., Eisenhamer, B., Sharma, M., Brandehoff, S., Dominiak, J., Shipp, S., & LaConte, K. (2012). Collaborating with Public Libraries: Successes, Challenges, and Thoughts for the Future. *Connecting People to Science: A National Conference on Science Education and Public Outreach*, 457, 101.
- Staebell, S., & McDaniel, S. L. (2020). On Collaboration: Government Documents and Political Collections in Libraries and Museums. *DttP*, 48, 13.
- Thakare, N. A. (n.d.). *COLLABORATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY*.
- Theresa Horn. (2016, January). Public and University Library Collaboration. *PUBLIC LIBRARIES ONLINE*, 1. <http://publiclibrariesonline.org/2016/01/public-and-university-library-collaboration/>
- U, P. M. E. P. (2004). Collection Development and Maintenance across Libraries, Archives, and Museums: A Novel Collaborative Approach. *Library Resources & Technical Services*, 48.
- van den Hoogen, S., & Parrott, D. (2012). Communication, Collaboration and Cooperation: An Evaluation of Nova Scotia’s Borrow Anywhere, Return Anywhere (BARA) Multi-type Library Initiative. *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 38(6), 321–325. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2012.08.004>
- Vicki Hines-Martin, Fannie M. Cox, H. R. C. (2020). *Library Collaborations and Community Partnerships Enhancing Health and Quality of Life* (H. R. C. Vicki Hines-Martin, Fannie M. Cox (ed.); 1st ed.). Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/Library-Collaborations-and-Community-Partnerships-Enhancing-Health-and/Hines-Martin-Cox-Cunningham/p/book/9781138343290>
- Warren, E., & Matthews, G. (2019). Public libraries, museums and physical convergence: Context, issues, opportunities: A literature review Part 1. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 51(4), 1120–1133.
- Zorich, D. M. (2007). *Collaboration Among Libraries , Archives and Museums Information Management Consultant*.

Contributors

Ashis Kumar Some

Research Scholar, Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

Email: ashissom85@gmail.com

Dr. Barnali Roy Choudhury

Assistant Professor, Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

Email: barnaliroychoudhury@wbnsou.ac.in